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(2) The Reformistic, where a "double-entry" penology is planned, advocating the traditional penal measures, only with a repressive aim, and urging preventive measures in accordance with the teachings of modern criminology, and (3) The Radical where the preventive side only is developed. Responsibility and delinquency are elaborately treated.

Part III returns to the field of Criminology and deals with the Scientific Investigation of Crime and methods of identifying criminals as Anthropometry, Dactyloscopy, the Word Portrait, etc.

The author has given us a source book of European Criminology with special application to Spain and Spanish-America. At the absence of American names in the list of contributors to the science of Criminology we have no reason to complain but scant justice seems to have been done to American scholarship in the field of penology.

The volume enriches our literature of criminology and all criminalists owe a debt of gratitude to the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology for making the work accessible to exclusively English readers.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Documentary History of American Industrial Society. Edited by John R. Commons, Ulrich B. Phillips, Eugene A. Gilmore, Helen L. Sumner and John B. Andrews. Prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Volumes VII, VIII, IX and X. Pp. 1458. Price, complete set, \$50. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1910 and 1911.

The first six volumes of the "Documentary History of American Industrial Society" were reviewed at length in the September, 1910, issue of *THE ANNALS*. The scope of the entire work was described and an account was given of the origin of the History and of the manner in which it had been prepared. It will accordingly be possible to make this notice of the last four volumes comparatively brief.

Volumes VII and VIII contain documents for the period 1840 to 1860. These two volumes are prefaced by an introduction twenty-six pages in length, written by Professor Commons. This introductory paper is a reprint of Professor Commons' article on "Horace Greeley and the Working Class Origins of the Republican Party," previously published in the "Political Science Quarterly" (Vol. XXIV). It is somewhat difficult to believe that the history of the labor movement from 1840 to 1860 centered so largely about the person and activity of Horace Greeley as Professor Commons' introduction would indicate. One cannot avoid the suspicion that the author became so interested in Horace Greeley's work as to have acquired a somewhat faulty perspective of the events of the twenty-year period. However this may be, Professor Commons' analysis of Horace Greeley's influence and of the economic phases of the political events of the twenty years following 1840 is admirably presented.

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Volumes IX and X contain documents relating to the years 1860 to 1880. The introduction to these two volumes was written jointly by Professor Commons and Mr. Andrews. The authors have a clear conception of the relative importance of the events of this period, and this introduction of thirty-two pages must be highly appreciated by every student of the complicated questions to which the general name "labor movement" is applied. These were the twenty years during which the present industrial processes were being adopted and during which the present-day economic and social philosophy was being formulated. The documents contained in these volumes must be read by everyone who would understand the labor movement of to-day.

The editors and publishers are to be congratulated upon the successful completion of this highly important work. Professor Commons and his associates have given an immense amount of time and effort to the collection, transcription and publication of rare and almost inaccessible material. These volumes provide a foundation upon which may be constructed an interpretative history of the labor movement in the United States.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

Duncan, John C. *The Principles of Industrial Management.* Pp. xviii, 323.

Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1911.

The purpose of the book, as stated in the preface, is to give a scientific treatment of industrial management suited for a text-book in schools and colleges. The work is divided into three parts: the first dealing with the economic environment; the second with the equipment of the plant, and the third with its organization and management.

The first part of the volume presents the problems which confront the manufacturer in determining upon the selection of his plant location. It outlines the theory of plant location, pictures the ideal situation and upon this basis endeavors to show the relative weight which should be attached to the various factors entering into the calculation.

The second portion of the book is given over largely to the factors determining plant layout, the differences which various types of industries introduce into plant structure; the importance of fire precaution in factory layout and structure; the value of providing attractive quarters for workers and the power problem.

The discussion of organization and management in part three centers about the various types of organization, the influence of different classes of labor upon organization; the systems of wage payment; the records of employees; time recording systems; raw materials, finished product and equipment accounting.

Covering such a wide field, it is obviously impossible for the author to make a minute study of any particular portion of the subject. As a text-book for schools and colleges it is an acceptable work, which will, no doubt, be gladly received by the teaching profession. Dr. Duncan's discussion of